

# SPORTS

## Medal of Paris to Sergei Bubka

In a solemn and simultaneously friendly atmosphere a ceremony was held in the Paris Mayor's office of awarding the Grand Gold Medal of the city of Paris to Soviet sportsman Sergei Bubka. He was awarded it for his outstanding achievement — the setting last Saturday in an event in Paris of a new world pole-vault record of six metres.

For us it is a great honour and joy to receive you here, first deputy Mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi, told Sergei Bubka and members of the Soviet athletic team. The capital of France is traditionally the venue for large international sports events. We have gathered here to thank Sergei Bubka who, scaling the coveted mark of six metres, added a special dimension to the just ended competition. Your record will remain an example to sportsmen the world over and stimulate them.

On behalf of the Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, who is abroad and all Parisians, he con-



First deputy Mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi, presenting the medal and award diploma to Sergei Bubka. On the left is the Mayor's assistant for sport Guy Druil.

tinued, we want to sincerely wish you new big successes. We know that sport, erasing language, political and racial barriers, brings people all over the world closer together and serves the interests of the future of the youth of the planet. This Grand Gold Medal will be a sign of gratitude to you from Paris and its people.

The medal he awarded to the Soviet sportsman has on one side the world-famous emblem of Paris, while the other carries the inscription: "Paris to Sergei Bubka, 1985".

Of course it is a pleasure to

be awarded the Medal of Paris, a city which is lucky for me, sportswoman, Sergei Bubka told a TASS correspondent. Last year I set there a world record of 5.89 cm, this year won the Winter World Games and now have scaled six metres. Now for the rest of my life Paris will remain in my memory as a city in which part of my dream came true.

A part? Surely, there are many championships and Olympics ahead, and I think that six metres is not the limit. Real pole-vaulting begins beyond this mark.

## CHAMPION IN PLAY AGAIN

Triple world champion Anatoly Karpov has for the first time since his match with Garri Kasparov, entered an international tournament in Amsterdam, where a chess festival is in progress. He plays in the main "royal group", which has only six participants—Anthony Miles, John Nunn (both of Britain), Jan Timman (Holland), Jaime Sante Neto (Brazil) and Slobodan Martinovic (Yugoslavia). Two stages will be played. Karpov is leading after the third round, having beaten Nunn and Neto and adjourned a game with Martinovic.

Meanwhile, after the twelfth round at the interzonal in Biel, leader Rafael Vaganian of the USSR had nine points. A point behind were Van der Wile of Holland, Eugene Torre of the Philippines and Yasser Seirawan of the US. Andrei Sokolov had 7.5 points; Lev Polugayevsky—

6.5. There were five rounds left to go and only four games in the challenger tournament. Nana Alexandriya of the USSR led in the Havana women's interzonal with eight points from 12 rounds. Not came compatriot Nana Iosadze and Romanian Dana Nico with half a point less each. Yelena Akhymovskaya of the USSR had seven points. The fourth Soviet entrant, Gulya Sakhatova, had six points. There were only three rounds left to go and only three games left to the next stage.

In Zhelezovodsk Lyubka Zaitseva of the USSR and Anneska Brustman of Poland are battling it out for a challenger pass, which is a sort of ticket up to a recently ended interzonal there. They were level at 2-2 after four games out of a total six.

Viktor BARNY



Steve Cram of Britain has set a new world record of 3:20.87 in the 1,500 m event at an athletic meet in Nice, France.

## IAAF council decided...

Former US world record-holder Renato Nolemba and Volker Galt now professional footballers, were denied by the IAAF council, according to foreign news agencies, their request to restore their status of amateur athletes, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Primo Nebiolo told the press after a session at the Federation council meeting.

The council decided that at the Olympics in Seoul the final athletics, except the women's marathon and the 50 km walk, will be held in the afternoon and not in the morning as decided by American TV companies.

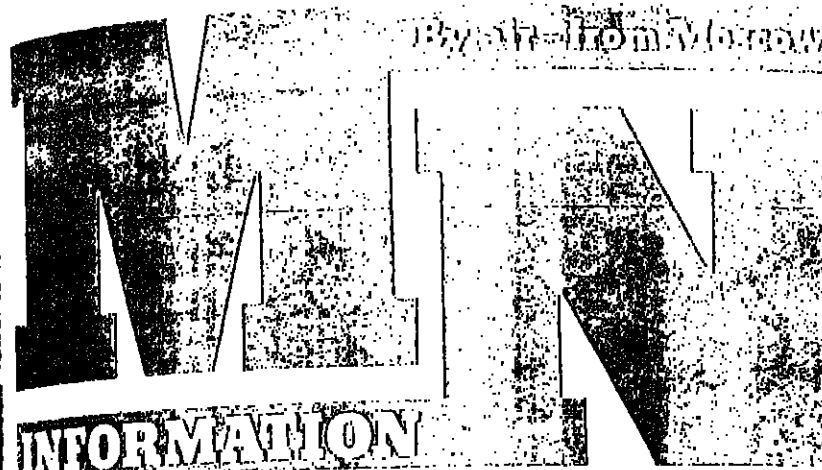
In this matter, he stressed, athletes and viewers, and a large part was played by research of climatic conditions. We could not make concessions to American TV companies.

## Tele Santana to quit?

Brazilian national football chief coach, Tele Santana, who has led the team to an ahead-of-schedule pass to the finals of the Mexican world championship, has said it is possible he might quit his post soon. The chances were that his team might have another coach in Mexico, he revealed in a Reuters interview in Rio.

He further said he wanted to go back to Saudi Arabia, where he was training until recently the Al-Ahli club. It turned out he did not terminate his contract with the club but only temporarily suspended it. He has offered to lead the club again up to October 1986.

Explaining his decision he said he was not sure he could lead his position as chief coach to the start of the Mexican tournament. The president of the Brazilian football association, Celso Coutinho, is backing Santana's resignation, according to the existing press. He would have to be replaced next January, Santana stressed that, given the present situation, coach position temporarily, he was not at all sure. Coutinho's successor would not ask him to resign.



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## Peace March

The "Cycling Peace March 85"

peace activists from Northern Europe, USA and Japan has reached Vasa, a Finnish town on the Gulf of Bothnia. The march began early July in Oslo and crossed Norway and Sweden. On the way the activists held meetings and political rallies, urging the people in those countries to join the fight against the arms race, prevent thermonuclear war and create a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe.

Rallies will be held in Tampere, Helsinki, and other Finnish cities. From Helsinki, the march will board a plane to Japan, where they will join in remembrance of the 40th anniversary of the barbaric US bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



## MOSCOW READY FOR FESTIVAL

Moscow is ready to welcome the participants in and guests of the 12th Festival of Youth and Students. In expectation of the Youth Forum the capital seems to have become younger. A few finishing touches and the city, all bedecked with festival colours, will meet the guests. Muscovites are also impatiently awaiting to give a warm welcome to the guests from all parts of the world. They include Natasha Svislun (pictured), one of the thousands of members of the "service detachment" staffed by students of the city's colleges and universities. She is working as shop assistant at a "Podarki" (Gifts) Store in Gorky Street (centre of the capital).

During the Festival, delegations will have their national clubs housed by the Soviet Preparatory Committee. In the best halls of Moscow. These clubs will become cultural centres of some sort. The decoration of the clubs and their programmes of activities are solely matters for the countries involved. In the Izmailovo hotel complex the Cuban students (also pictured) are designing the Cuban Club. What will visitors to the Cuban Club see? One can only know this by visiting the Club during the Festival.



GREETINGS TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE 12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS!

## The number of participants in Universiad-85 grows

Another eight countries, among them Afghanistan, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria and Tonga have joined the participants in the

World Summer Universiad starting on August 24 in Kobe, Japan. Now there are 93 of them. In addition, the organizers say another 30 nations prepare to confirm their participation. It is expected that the most representative delegations will be fielded by the USSR, the USA, China, Japan and Canada.

For 12 days the sportsmen will compete in 11 sports — athletics, swimming, basketball, volleyball, water polo, football, gymnastics, diving, tennis, fencing and judo.

## SKATING TECHNIQUES—NEW AND TRADITIONAL

The International Ski Federation has considered the use by skiers of skating techniques hotly debated last winter. USSR Sports Committee coach Vadim Melekhov told a TASS correspondent: It was decided that solely traditional skiing techniques could be used in half the races for the 1986 world cup, while other techniques might be employed in the rest.

The junior championships will have a broader programme, too. The next will be held in February at Lake Placid, USA. Newly introduced are the girls' 15 km race and a 30 km one for young men. They will use skating techniques not permitted in two other races — the girls' 10 km, the youth's 15 km and in the relays.

It was also decided that the Federation would again consider the issue of skating techniques in April, after the winter seasons and give recommendations as to the format of the 1987 adult world championship in West Germany.



In the national women's field hockey championship one of the favourites, Moscow SKIF, hosted the team of the Gorky tram and trolley bus and beat them 2-1.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



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"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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## Biological satellite back to Earth

The USSR recently launched a biological satellite — Venera 197. For one week two macaques, Verry and Gorky, orbited around the Earth on board the satellite, took part in scientific experiments and were landed on Soviet territory.

However, their safe landing is not the end of the experiment: they are now taking part in a new series of experiments on Earth. The little animals will also undergo research. In outer space they began to grow eye lenses which had been removed at that time, began fortunately to extend. First examinations show that the lost tissues are being restored on slaves than those of the control group. This experiment, performed for the first time, will make it possible to obtain valuable information about the division of the cells in weightlessness. This problem is of importance so far as humans are concerned.

The flight of the biological satellite has given a wealth of material, says Oleg Gerasimov, director of the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems of the Academy of Sciences. Animal "cosmonautics" enables research carried for man to be undertaken.



The first "Interview" of the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems in the presence of the Director Oleg Gerasimov.

## Fidel Castro: Let's activate movement for national liberation

Havana. Fidel Castro has said that a big step forward has been taken to promote unification of the trade union movement in Latin America and the Caribbean and to activate its struggle.

The Cuban leader was speaking at a rally marking the conclusion of a trade union conference attended by delegates from the region.

It is not a matter of revolutionary reforms in Latin America, nor are we inciting these countries to embark on such measures, continued F. Castro. What we want to see is activation of the movement for national liberation and independence because Latin American countries, in fact, do not have them.

Latin Americans are today engaged in a great struggle and they must properly know its ways and its forces. This is a fight for national liberation, for liquidation of external debts, for a new international economic order and for integration. The banners in this struggle must be in the hands of the working people. We do not want to impose on the countries on the continent which way they should go — capitalist or socialist. This choice must be made by the countries themselves.

## Contadora nations oppose diktat

Panama. Foreign ministers of the Contadora group of countries are meeting on the Panamanian island of Contadora in face of the dangerous escalation of tensions in Latin America caused by the aggressive intrigues of US imperialism against Nicaragua. The ministers from Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Ecuador are meeting behind closed doors to discuss the acute political, military and economic problems of the region.

They intend to work out the final draft version of a Peace and Cooperation Act for Central America and to coordinate efforts towards its ratification by the five Central American states — Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The United States is doing everything possible to prevent the Contadora's mission from being successful.

The Reagan administration is pressurizing its allies in the region into refusing to sign the Act, or making reservations in it so as to offer Washington special rights and privileges in the region. The White House actually wants to have the right to do what it pleases in the region and to impose its will on the people there. It is quite natural that this hegemonic coup is meeting with strong opposition from peaceful Latin American states.

## FUTILE JOURNEY

Tokyo. The Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has returned from a tour in Western Europe where he had talks with the leaders of France, Italy, Belgium as well as the Commission of the European Communities.

Newspapers are unanimous in their view that the head of the Japanese Cabinet failed in advancing the political and economic goals he had contemplated on prior to the tour. During his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, there were serious differences in the assessment of Reagan's outer space militarization programme, of which the Japanese leader has assumed the role of promoter. The political stance of Nakasone and his negotiating partners proved incompatible, writes the "Asahi" newspaper.

Japan is life



## Daniel Ortega on Washington's plans

Managua. The Nicaraguan President, Daniel Ortega, has received a Soviet official delegation led by N. Petrovich, Chairman of a Soviet State Committee, now in Managua to celebrate the sixth anniversary since the victory of the Sandinista People's Revolution.

During the conversation the two men exchanged views on the international situation, the situation in Central America and around Nicaragua, and on the two countries' bilateral relations. They condemned the escalation in the aggressive actions

taken by the United States in Central America, and stressed that the new hostile actions by Washington against Nicaragua are making the situation in the region still worse.

Ortega praised the consistent Soviet foreign policy, the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, its line towards a just political settlement in Central America, and its support for the sovereign rights of the Nicaraguan people. He expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with and support for Nicaragua.

## AMERICANS OPPOSE THE 'STAR WARS'

New York. The implementation of the so-called "strategic defense initiative" will augment arms race, writes the physicist Sydney Drell of Stanford University in the magazine "Newsweek" which carries readers' letters on the subject.

There are quite certain quarters who support and seek to implement the "star wars" programme, says William Morgan of Livermore, California, the site of a major centre of development of new types of weapons — the Ernest Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. These are people who believe that victory in a nuclear war is possible, he points out. They hope that the President's "initiative" will run

the Soviet Union financially. They are people who are raving mad about the idea of creating new types of weapons. Eventually, he concludes, these military contractors for the Pentagon who want to wrest their piece from a pie worth millions of millions of dollars, the sum which Washington is planning to spend on space weapons in the long run. On the same topic, Jeffrey Barker of Washington believes that it would be right and proper to put strait jackets on, and lock up those American specialists in new weapons who believe that a nuclear war can be won and who are abusing the Soviet patience.

## MEXICAN SCIENTIST BLAMES U.S. FOR NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION

Mexico City. The American nuclear tests first carried out forty years ago did an irreparable damage to Mexico, said Moisés Orozco, Mexican ecologist, President of the Peace Assembly. The nuclear explosions in the Alamogordo Desert bordering on the American state of New Mexico contaminated the atmosphere, the wa-

ters in the Colorado and the Bravo rivers, as well as those of the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California. Soil and water samples taken in the area point to danger to every living thing in the soil and in the water-bearing layers in such densely populated Mexican states as Chihuahua and Coahuila,



Changing dresses "democratically"...

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

## Hope shouldn't vanish

Helsinki. We should revert to the principles embodied in the final document of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has told the "Helsingin Sanomat" newspaper. To continue the process started ten years ago is a complex and grandiose task. The "spirit of Helsinki" signifies a hope which we must not let vanish, he said. In Europe, he noted, there are no causes for a new war, yet this continent has now more weapons than at any time in the past.

## Coordinating banditry

London. Under the pretext of "fighting terrorism" Washington and London are coordinating efforts to act as they please in world affairs and put down any signs of "dissidence" in their countries, as evidenced by the meeting of the American Lawyers Association held here.

In his address US Attorney General E. Meese directly said that the US and Britain had laid the basis for a joint campaign against "terrorists" and discussed ways of expanding this cooperation.

## What was planned by Sikh separatists?

New York. New facts have been revealed here concerning the shelter which the American authorities have given to the Sikh terrorists.

One of the Sikh gangs have entrenched themselves in the Queens borough of New York. Two of its leaders — A. Singh and L. Singh who have been given military training in a mercenary camp in Alabama, are being sought by the police on suspicion of involvement in the Air India airliner disaster in which more than three hundred people died.

The murderers who have found refuge in the United States are brazenly declaring that they are preparing another disaster on the scale of Bhopal. It has been revealed in New Delhi that the terrorists who have been trained in Alabama intended to kill the Indian President Zail Singh, the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the Chief Minister in the state of Haryana B. Lal. They have also planned to blow up bridges, hotels, nuclear reactors, public buildings and various temples in India.

## Racists are powerless

Johannesburg. The emergency situation imposed in South Africa is tantamount to an admission that the attempts by the whites to stifle the growing liberation movement are futile, in Johannesburg Bayers Street Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches.

We again demand that the government immediately release all the political prisoners and heed the voice of the African who make a majority of the population in the country.

The opposition leader in the African Parliament, Frederick Z. Slabbert, has described a new repressive measure of the government as a failure of so-called policy of "constitutional reforms".

## Parliamentarian raps Bangkok's course

Bangkok. Sharp criticism of the policies to appease the Kampuchean forces was voiced by Siamkrit Panyad, deputy of the National Assembly and one of the leaders of the National Party.

Speaking during a public hearing, he declared that the present tensions along the Kampuchean border have become a direct consequence of the course pursued by the Thai government which actively supports the Khmer counter-revolutionaries. These are using the Thai territory as a base for attacks against Kampuchea.

S. Panyad pointed out that allowing the armed counter-revolutionary detachments to be stationed on Thai soil along the border with Kampuchea is tantamount to the purpose of allowing them to operate in Thailand and make itself into a military confrontation and interfere in the domestic affairs of a neighbouring state.

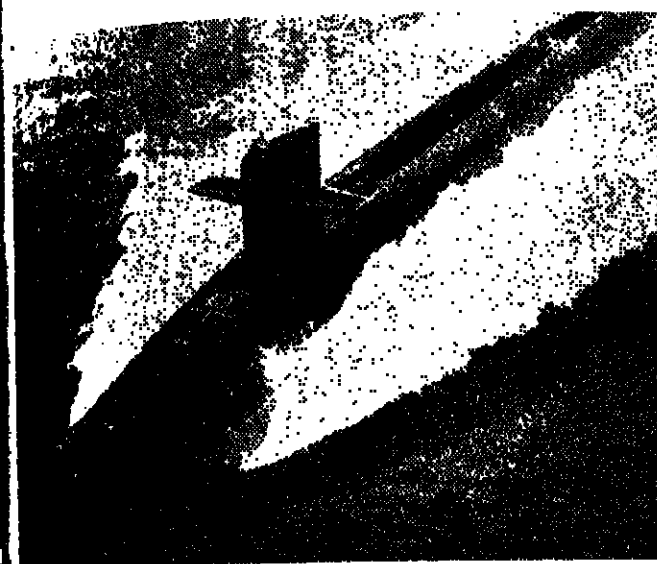
## Falashas want to return home

Tel Aviv. Falashas — Ethiopian Jews who have been expelled from their homes in Ethiopia — are demanding to be taken back to Ethiopia.

The action, code-named "Operation Moses", was carried out by the American Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli Intelligence Service Mossad with the help of the now ousted Sudanese dictator G. Nasser.

Instead of being granted the promised land in Israel, the Falashas met with racism, employment, arrogant treatment and all sorts of humiliations. They were driven into ghettos camps, where they were kept in second-rate conditions.

They are demanding to be taken back to Ethiopia. In this text, newspapers recall that the past thousands of Jews had gone to Israel from the East. Africa became a victim of religious intolerance and fanaticism. According to the mass media, in recent years the migration to the Jewish state has sharply declined while the number of Jews who have been expelled from their homes has increased.



The above pictures reprinted from the American press show intercontinental missile MX and an atomic strike submarine Trident — "the metal pig" of Reagan. The White House extravagantly invests in their production.

## RESPONSE Newcomers on Easter Island

Islands that before long the island, famous for its prehistoric figures, will receive guests from outer space. There are no extraterrestrials, American shuttle ships that have been allowed by the government to land on the island which belongs to Chile.

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## Science and technology

### LASTING BATTERY

The farm of Jorge Mendez, a Bolivian peasant, is situated in an almost inaccessible valley in the Andes. He cannot afford to connect an electricity line from the nearby village, nevertheless an electric bulb can be seen in the peasant's house in the evenings and the farmer clips his lambs with an electric machine.

"The power station" was invented by Mendez' son, a student at the chemical faculty of a polytechnic institute. There is a small mountain lake near the farm in which one cannot bathe. It is full of sulphuric acid solution. The student has mounted electrodes in the water and made the wiring. This unique "battery" works smoothly.

### NOVEL WASHING MACHINE

A washing machine which needs neither soap nor detergent to wash linen has been devised in Japan. Its special pump saturates water with small air bubbles. Together with a vibrator these air bubbles clean the linen.

The longest suspension bridge in Asia, connecting the western part of the Shikoku and Awaji islands, has been commissioned in the Japanese prefecture of Tokushima. Its length is 1,629 metres. According to the Kyodo Tanshi news agency, the prefecture authorities are even nurturing plans to build a longer suspension bridge which will link one of the northern islands of Awaji with Honshu and will exceed the British Humber, "world record holder", in length.

The new bridge in the Tokushima prefecture.

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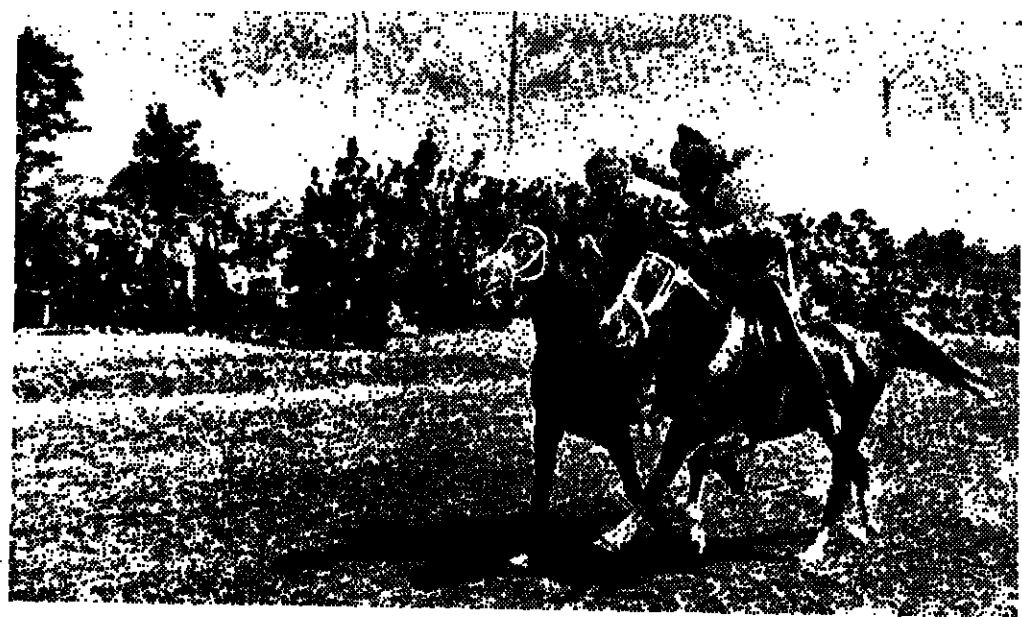


# Centuries-old customs

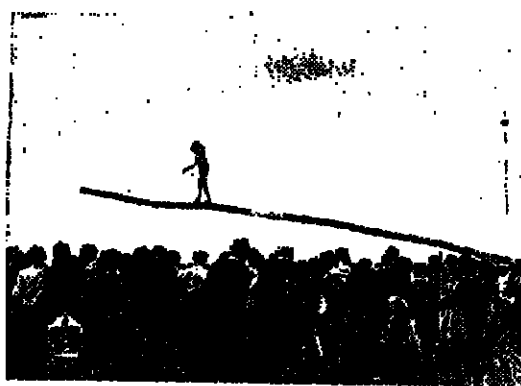
Sabantui is an ancient celebration of land farmers in Bashkiria (an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation). Every summer horse-riders travel from village to village in the morning, summoning interested people to a big clearing near a forest or a river. Many people usually attend. Guests from other republics also come to admire the colourful and gripping spectacle. Although sabantui literally means "feast of the plough", it is also enjoyed by town folk.

The main event in sabantui — athletic contest — causes the greatest excitement among spectators. Young people show their prowess and strength — many of them succeed in a catching and kissing a girl riding on a fast horse. With bated breath the guests also follow the horse races and every movement made by valiant walking along a swaying beam.

At the end of the festival the



● The game, Kyz-kuu or "catch a girl".



● On the swaying beam.  
● The winner of the national wrestling contest gets a living prize — kuresh.



victors, the vanquished and the spectators settle comfortably under shades of trees, where skillfully prepared meals and drinks await them.

The traditions and customs at the sabantui, dating back into the distant past, still preserve their national colour and attractiveness. This is because they reflect the soul of the people. These national feasts draw a large number of participants and guests as do all such national holidays which have their roots in hoary antiquity: the singing festivals in the Baltic republics, the spring festival of novruz and the lola, a holiday of tulips in Central Asia, and many others.

## Laser as type-setter

The latest Soviet photosetting equipment, the production of which has started in Leningrad, will bring newspapers closer, as regards the timeliness of news, to radio and television. The text, fed into a computer, is

transferred to the matrix by means of laser beam which can trace, by command, up to 5 million very tiny dots per second on a photo material. These form the text or illustration. The possibilities of a computer using

various types are practically unlimited. Automatic designing of a dummy takes a few minutes and eliminates technological conflicts between the editorial board and the printshop.

Printers will finally get rid of operations involving hot type metals. In each printshop a new generation photosetting complex

will free dozens of people from monotonous work frequently harmful for health.

The first complex is meant for the "Pravda" newspaper (Moscow) which has a circulation of more than 10 million copies. It is also planned to deliver type-setting equipment to foreign countries.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### WHAT WILL SOVIET MACHINE-TOOL BUILDING LOOK LIKE

In the 11th five-year development plan period (1981-1985) machine-tool building developed at a faster rate than industry in general, writes *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. The output of numerical-controlled machine tools have increased 2.5-fold and automatic lines 1.6-fold. And still the growth rates of automated equipment are insufficient, the article points out. Thus the need for numerical-controlled machine tools is met by roughly 60 per cent.

To solve the problem a single technical policy is being formulated for developing, making, introducing and servicing industrial robots and flexible automated systems in engineering plants.

The output of numerical-controlled tools will nearly double between 1986 and 1990, and that of automated lines will increase nearly 1.6 times. Annual output of machining centres and industrial robots will go up several times.

The production of the new generation equipment, specifically flexible automated production modules, large and press complexes, "robot-machines" and automated steel-making complexes, will be on an unprecedented scale.

### MASTERING LANGUAGES IN 28 DAYS

*IZVESTIA* writes about an interesting experiment involving the study of languages at the department of intensive language teaching methods of the Armenian Pedagogical Institute. It starts and ends with the first cycle of teaching if there is no striving to continue it. It provides students with the opportunity to master common speech in 28 days, notes the paper. More than one thousand lexical units learned during this period are quite enough to book a room in a hotel, a ticket to the theatre or ask for dinner. In short, can-

verse fluently on everyday subjects. The cycle is called "Urban Sketches".

If you wish to consolidate the practical knowledge of the spoken language start the second cycle "Round-Table Conversations". It will help read simple books without a dictionary. One can further improve his knowledge in the "Per aspera ad astra" and "The Earth — Our Common Home". After mastering them you'll know at least 5,000 lexical units, have a good pronunciation and be able to read books fluently.

The main precept followed at this department is the indissoluble unity of listening, reading and speaking. But all this is done to get solidification. The lessons widely use the methods of psychological influence, develop emotional memory, make use of music, and autogenic training. There are compulsory excursions and joint strolls in the city, during which one can ask and answer any questions in any language but the mother tongue.

It is noteworthy that the classes are conducted after work.

### TOWN PLANNING TRADITIONS CONTINUE

The Moscow reconstruction master plan approved 50 years ago, writes *TRUD*, had all the necessary elements: a whole new city in the south-west, a protective belt of forests and parks, a network of "green wedges" — streets enabling fresh air to reach the centre from the suburbs and architectural ensembles in squares. These were conceived in the '30s. The most important heritage of the 1935 master plan was the so-called regulation plan for Moscow's reconstruction. In line with it the planners preserved areas for streets which came into existence much later — Kalinin, Olimpiyskiy and Novo-Kirovsky prospects, as well as the Dimitrov Street now under reconstruction.

This first master plan also foresaw the present tremendous scope of housing construction, schools, kindergartens and shops; the supply of heat, power, hot and cold water as well as Moscow's development into a major industrial research and cultural centre. These

ideas have been taking shape throughout the past 50 years.

The same ideas feature in the draft master plan for the period up to the year 2010, the paper points out. It calls for providing separate apartments to many thousands of Moscow families as well as building creches and kindergartens to accommodate all the tots. The plan is to complete the construction of a radial-circumferential Metro system of 300 kilometres (which is now 200-kilometres long) and lines from outlying areas by passing the city centre.

### FOOTING ACROSS SAND DUNES

Both the press in this country and abroad have carried many articles about seven brave men who walked 550 kilometres across the Karakum Desert last summer, writes *PRAVDA*. They set a world record by living the blistering heat. This July the travellers will cross another major desert in Kazakhstan — Sayrystan-Alytau.

For outsiders this may sound a mere whim. It is worthwhile, risking a many-kilometre trek across a scorched desert, where temperatures rise above +40°C even in the shade, and on top of that with heavy loads on the shoulders? The answer is in an unvarnished "Yes".

Its essence does not lie in mere sport achievement but in the ability to give concrete advice for sheepherders and oilmen, drivers and geologists — all those who live and work in the rigorous desert climate, the newspaper reveals.

The last trek lasted 28 days, during which it was discovered that this special training mobilises the body's inner capabilities.

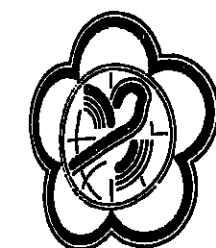
Another trip will help test new options of the cycle of accelerated adaptation to high temperatures, and this time the travellers want to cover half the route without the scorching rays of the sun to find out whether the earlier expeditions mostly travelled at night. For the earlier expeditions mostly travelled at night. For the earlier expeditions mostly travelled at night. For the earlier expeditions mostly travelled at night.

## Round the Soviet Union

● NOW IT IS NOT FROM A CIENT WELLS BUT TAPS MINED IN EVERY HOME THAT SIDENTS OF RYBACHEV'S MENT ON THE BANK OF THE ALAKOL IN KAZAKHSTAN REPUBLIC IN THE SOUTH-SOVIET UNION ARE FISHING WATER SO PRECIOUS IN A DESERT. Water now runs dry a seventy-kilometre aqueduct built for the utilization of the largest underground water reserves in the Dzungaryk's mountains. This "artificial" red during the implementation of the current (1981-85) water development plan by hydrologists, will in the near future provide water to tens of Russian and Kazakh villages. Water will come to thousands of hectares of arid lands through artesian wells.

● SPECIAL MECHANISM — PNEUMATIC PIERCING — QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY MAKES TUNNELS OF VARIOUS DIAMETER FOR SUBTERRANEAN SERVICE LINES. The solid structure of the piercers was tested through the construction of finishing machines in Odesa port city on the Black Sea coast. The plant will make more than three and a half dozen such machines every year.

● THE MOLODAYA GUDIA (YOUNG GUARDIAN) SHING HOUSE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LENINIST YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE HAS PUT OUT A SERIES OF GIFT BOOKS FOR THE 12TH WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS. A book entitled "Zaklyuchiye" (World and the House We Live) comprises drawings, poems and letters by children who tell readers about their dreams and ardent love for Motherland. A book entitled "From the Balkan to the Balkan-Amur Railway" tells about the life of a book which has been published in the "Motherland" series. It tells about the past and present and everything that Soviet people associate with the main waterway.



## FESTIVAL TITBITS

● Most of the participants and guests of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held from July 27 to August 3 are arriving in Moscow by rail. The total number of passenger carriages in the Festival trains is estimated at 2,700. Ninety-eight trains have been set aside to bring the Soviet participants along the 27 railway lines in the European part of the USSR, the Ural, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus.

● The "Festival Flotilla" includes the best ships of the Soviet passenger fleet. They will bring to Odessa, Yalta, and Leningrad young men and women from Europe, Africa and Latin America.

● The residential quarters of the Festival include fifty-five hotels and fifty students' hotels. The hotel complexes include Juvy, Komos and Izmailovo, all located in the capital.

● Moscow Television will broadcast the Festival's daily programme, each lasting for two hours. A special operative team of journalists from 12 countries will constitute a special news crew. Any country can receive television coverage of the Festival programmes on a special communication channel.

● An unusual journey has been undertaken by students of the Maritime School in Archangel, the biggest of its type in the Soviet Union. They will arrive at the Festival in rowing boats, along rivers and lakes, leaving behind more than two thousand kilometres.

● Soviet makers of documentaries will make several films about the 21th World Festival of Youth and Students.

## Places to visit

## Relics of outer space

The uranium arrow of the monument to the conquerors of outer space soars as high as 20 metres above the ground. From star it shows the way to the museum housed in the basement of the obelisk.

The cosmopolis museum opened in April, 1981 — the 50th anniversary of the launch of the first manned spacecraft — with cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin on board.

On display are genuine samples of space equipment brought back to the Earth, the personal belongings and autographs of cosmonauts, photographs taken by them on the Earth and in the flight.

As a most conspicuous place in the monument is the "Cosmos" — founder of cosmonautics and Academician Sergei Korolyov, designer of the rocket and space systems. There one can listen to recordings of the announcement about the first flight to outer space.

The first flight to outer space was broadcast on April 12, 1961, and watched a five-hour film about the cosmonaut's trip.

The museum has received materials about Yuri Gagarin. The personal belongings of the first cosmonaut have been presented to his family while medical certificates brought in his autograph taken prior to the first space flight.

# WELCOME

Hospitable Moscow has had its streets, parks, stadiums and boulevards beautified to welcome participants of the Festival.

The vivid festival colours of the traditional emblems—red, yellow, green, light-blue, and violet — grace the fronts of shops.

Surely every visitor would like to get a festival souvenir with which to remember Moscow.



Photos by Yevgeny Matveyev

the Festival. At 15 International clubs to be opened in Moscow during the Festival, the guests will meet their Soviet peers. Those interested in travelling can visit Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Tula, Vladimir, Suzdal, and other Soviet cities.

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"Vesna" and "Podarki" are two of the shops in the capital's streets which offer a variety of souvenirs like these loveable dolls in Russian national costumes.

Any fashion-conscious woman would fall for the wares made for the Festival, among them dresses, suits, caps and hats with festival emblems for young people. Indeed, they will keep you cool in the July heat wave.



## FESTIVAL CARTOONS

In the centre of a five-colour daisy is a white dove with spread wings — like a book — over the globe. This drawing by Yevgeny Chelnokov, a fifth-year student of Moscow Architecture Institute, has been approved as the official emblem of the Festival's student programme.

It uses the same expressive elements as the Festival emblem. This principle has also become dominating in selecting sketches claiming for "leadership" in the children's, sports and other programmes of the youth forum. But using a limited number of compulsory elements, artists make drawings as

though determining the main idea under the sign of which the functions of different programmes will be held.

Part of the drawings will be displayed in an art exhibition to be arranged in the Central Club of Art Workers. The young people have worked out a way to acquaint with their works people who do not have time to visit the exhibition. For this purpose slides have been made of the cartoons. Possessing a portable slide projector and a screen, members of the club will attend youth parties, international clubs and discotheques during the Festival.

## SOVIET LITERATURE FOR YOUTH FORUM

The literature being produced for the World Festival of Youth and Students by republics and local publishers is the subject of an interview granted to a MNI correspondent by Marat SHISHIGIN, Collegium Member of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing, and Book Trade.

Q: Books for the Festival have appeared in Moscow and Leningrad book shops from national (all-Union) publishers. In what way are the local publishers preparing for the forum?

A: All the fifteen Soviet republics have rich national traditions, including publishing, which manifest themselves in many aspects of the life and culture.

Among the literature which tells about the young people in this or that republic, about their activities, and hobbies, I will mention such books as "The Youth of the Ukraine", "Byelorussia: People, Events and Facts", "Estonian Panorama-84".

The Sovremennik Publishers of Moscow have come out with an illustrated collection of fiction and publicistic works about the young people who built the "Youth of the Ukraine", "Byelorussia: People, Events and Facts", "Estonian Panorama-84".

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with the fortieth anniversary of the Victory over the German fascism and Japanese militarism. The heroism of the Soviet people of various nationalities on the battlefield and in the rear is the subject of a high-volume publication "Heroes of the Fiery Years", prepared by Moskovsky Rabochi Publishers. A three-volume collection, "The All-Union Struggle in Byelorussia Against German Fascist Invaders in the Years of the Great Patriotic War" is to be released by the Byelorussian Publishers. The publishing houses have not only sought to recreate the history in the struggle against fascism, but in the light of it they also touch on the role of the present-day generation of young people as the most responsive and active section of society in the fight against the threat of a new, immeasurably more horrendous and destructive war.

Q: Will the multinational Soviet culture be reflected in the publications?

A: Yes — and very widely, too. There are these colourful albums: "Museum of Tallinn", "The Land of the Estonians", "The History of the Central Asian Arts", and "Modern Georgian Chasing and Stained Glass Windows". I think it will be a pleasure for young men and women from different countries to take them home to serve as memories of their participation in the Moscow Festival.

## VIEWPOINT

### Summer theatrical tours

Olga MARTYNENKO

The current posters of companies visiting Moscow noticeably tend to feature events of international scope. The best auditoriums and public attention were reserved for the international ballet competition and the film festival. This will be followed in a few days' time by the World Festival of Youth and Students, during which the best open-air and indoor auditoriums, plus a lion's share of the applause, will fall to the lot of guests from afar.

Yet, despite the heavy schedule of spectacles on the global scale, residents of the capital have had time to pay tribute to Georgian drama theatres from Tbilisi and Sukhumi. After the Festival they will welcome theatrical companies from Moldavia, Estonia and Yakutia.

It is a custom in this country to regard the visits to Moscow by theatres from the provinces as "artistic accounts" (a hackneyed phrase used by some critics to describe such events) before the sophisticated public in the capital. However, an actor gives such "account" every time he mounts on the stage in his home town. As Karel Ird, chief artistic director of the Vanemuine Theatre in the Estonian city of Tartu, once aptly remarked, "We prepare no special programmes for our visits to Moscow or Leningrad, but show what can be viewed by students, industrial and office workers in our city".

Fifty years ago, "Moscow News" reported the first visits to Moscow by theatrical companies from Voronezh, Smolensk, Novosibirsk and Bashkiria. On that occasion it wrote with understandable rapture that the Russian provincial theatres had come not with simple one-act plays but with "The Cherry Orchard" — that company from Bashkiria — the republic which got its own system of writing only after the 1917 October Revolution — was staging Shakespeare.

Today no one is surprised at the news that young actors from a small Azerbaijani town of Sheki who visited Moscow last summer, staged "Romeo and Juliet", and that a new company from the Kirghiz town of Osh showed "Richard III" in Moscow. What gives more food for thought to artistic directors in this city is the visiting companies' fresh success and an innovative approach to the plays coupled with a tinge of national colouring.

This country has six hundred theatres. It would certainly be rash to say that they have all attained great heights in their art or that they have all solved the problem of attracting audiences, which is urgent in the provinces. However, annual visits to Moscow by theatres from various constituent republics testify to their increasing creative quality. If we look at the past year or two, we shall realize that in this city we have seen acting filled with symbolism and profound inner forces by companies from Kammas and Baga, the colourful style of the Kazan theatre in Kazakhstan, the soft and poetic manner of performance by Byelorussian actors from Vitebsk, and the full-blooded realism of the Novosibirsk theatrical company.

The companies which come to Moscow are outstanding, but of the other hand coming out of a visit to Moscow served as a good incentive for creative growth in many other theatres.



